

Remarks

Claims 1-6 10-12, 16-22, and 40 are presented for reconsideration. Claims 1-6, 10-12, 16-22, and 40 are sought to be amended. Upon entry of the foregoing amendment, claims 1-6, 10-12, 16-22, and 40 are pending in the application, with claims 1, 16, and 40 being the independent claims.

These changes are believed to introduce no new matter, and their entry is respectfully requested.

Based on the above amendments and the following remarks, Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner reconsider all outstanding rejections and that they be withdrawn.

Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 102

On page 3 of the Office Action, the Examiner rejected claims 1-6, 10-12, 16-22, and 40 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as allegedly being anticipated by U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0088517 A1 to Medoff (“Medoff”). Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection, and respectfully request this rejection be removed and these claims be passed to allowance.

Anticipation under 35 U.S.C. § 102 requires showing the presence in a single prior art reference disclosure of each and every element of the claimed invention, arranged as in the claim. See *Lindemann Maschinenfabrik GMBH v. American Hoist & Derrick*, 221 U.S.P.Q. 481, 485 (Fed. Cir. 1984).

Claims 1, 16, and 40

Medoff limits copying and printing of *web pages* and not *secured documents*

Claims 1 and 40 recite features that distinguish over the applied reference. For example, claims 1 and 40 recite a method and computer readable medium including program code, respectively, for restricting use of a clipboard application in a multi-application computing environment by receiving a copy selection associated with designated content of a source file being displayed by an application, determining whether the source file is a secured file that cannot be accessed without *a priori* knowledge, and preventing subsequent usage of the content in a destination application via the clipboard application when the determining determines that the source file is a secured file. Claim 16 includes a similar distinguishing feature. Claim 16 recites a method for restricting use of a clipboard application in a multi-application computing environment, the method comprising: receiving a copy selection associated with designated content of a source file being displayed by a source application; determining whether the source file is a secured file, where the secured file cannot be accessed without *a priori* knowledge; and preventing storage of the designated content to the clipboard application when the determining determines that the source file is a secured file.

On page 3 of the Office Action, the examiner asserts that paragraphs 82-87 of Medoff disclose the above recited features of claims 1, 16, and 40. Applicant has examined paragraphs 82-87 of Medoff and submits that the citations are limited to disclosing methods to prevent copying and printing of web pages. Applicant further submits that web pages are not analogous to secured files which cannot be accessed

without *a priori* knowledge as recited in claims 1, 16, and 40. Medoff's "system and method for processing private information requests from a client to a server" is concerned with information available through the Internet (Medoff, [0006], lns. 1-3). The Examiner appears to interpret Medoff's method and system "to limit copying and printing of the pages" of a website by an Internet browser (Medoff, [0082], lns. 2-3) as reading on the recited methods of claims 1 and 16 and computer readable medium of claim 40. Even assuming for the sake of argument that the Examiner's interpretation is correct, which Applicant disagrees with, Applicant submits that while the above-cited paragraphs of Medoff may teach limiting printing and copying operations in an Internet browser on a client machine, Medoff does not teach or suggest restricting use of a clipboard application in a multi-application computing environment when it has been determined that a source file is a secured file as recited in claims 1, 16, and 40.

Medoff discloses a server that limits unauthorized use of information *before* it is copied or printed by transmitting a message to a client device instructing it to open a second Internet browser window without print features (Medoff, [0010], lns. 1-2, [0012], lns. 1-6) and does not teach or suggest preventing subsequent use of a source file after determining that the source file is a secured file as recited in claims 1 and 40. Although Medoff may disclose a method "to limit copying and printing of web pages" (Medoff, [0081], lns. 10-11, [0084], lns. 4-5, [0086], lns. 13-16, [0087], lns. 1-4), Medoff does not teach or suggest preventing *subsequent* use and storage of a secured file *after determining* whether the source file is a secured file that cannot be accessed *without a priori knowledge* (Emphasis added) as recited in Applicant's claims 1, 16, and 40. An example of priori knowledge is a file encryption key that is only available to an

authenticated user (Applicant's specification [0017]). Although Medoff may disclose limiting web page access based on prior user input of a username and password (Medoff, [0077], lns. 1-4), Medoff does not teach or suggest preventing subsequent use and storage of a secured file after determining that a source file is a secured file that cannot be accessed without *a priori* knowledge as recited in claims 1, 16, and 40. Medoff may disclose limiting the display of web pages based on a user logging in with a username and password (Medoff, [0077], lns. 1-4), but Medoff does not teach or suggest determining whether a source file is a secured file that cannot be accessed without *a priori* knowledge and preventing subsequent usage of the content in a destination application via the clipboard application when it has been determined that the source file is a secured file as recited in claims 1, 16, and 40.

In the "Response to Arguments" section of the Office Action on page 5 of the Office Action, the Examiner states that "each URL pointing to a webpage is a pointer to a specific source file stored within a server" (page 5 of Office Action, lns. 21-22). The Applicant respectfully submits that the Examiner appears to have misinterpreted Applicant's previous arguments in relation to Medoff. Applicant disagrees with the Examiner's conclusion and reasoning on page 5 of the Office Action and submits that Medoff's system and method to limit printing and copying of web site *pages* is not analogous to the methods and computer readable medium recited in claims 1, 16, and 40 that prevent subsequent usage and storage of the *content of a secured file* (Emphasis added). As recited in claims 1, 16, and 40, and as disclosed in paragraph 17 of Applicant's specification, a secured file includes a document such as executable code, data, and text that that cannot be accessed without *a priori* knowledge. As is known in

the art and disclosed in Medoff, web pages may be created with one or more HTML and/or JavaScript source code files that invoke other multimedia files (Medoff, [0085], [0093], lns. 1-3). Medoff also discloses that web pages may include content from several source and multimedia files such as AVIs, MPEGs, WAVs, JPEGs, and “other types of multimedia audio, video, text, HTML, or image” files (Medoff, [0093], lns. 1-5). Applicant submits that web pages are not analogous to the secured file recited in claims 1, 16, and 40. Web pages correspond to multiple source and multimedia files. Internet browsers recited in Medoff do not display source file contents or code, but interpret source file HTML and JavaScript code to display a web page corresponding to a URL (Medoff, [0081], lns. 7-12, [0093], lns. 1-3). Web pages are rendered and displayed by an Internet browser and are not a pointer to a single, specific source file as alleged by the Examiner on page 5 of the Office Action. Even assuming for the sake of argument that the Examiner’s interpretation is correct, which Applicant disagrees with, Applicant submits that a source file used to create a web page is not analogous to a secured file that cannot be accessed without *a priori* knowledge such as a file encryption key as recited in claims 1, 16, and 40 and disclosed in paragraph 17 of Applicant’s specification.

Also, at least based on their respective dependencies to claim 1, claims 2, 5, and 10 should be found allowable, as well as for their additional respective distinguishing features. Similarly, based on their respective dependencies to claim 16, claims 17 and 20 should be found allowable, as well as for their additional respective distinguishing features.

Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw the rejections of these claims, and find them allowable over the applied reference.

Claims 2-4

Medoff limits pasting of *web pages* and not *secured documents*

Claims 2-4 recite features that distinguish over the applied reference. For example, claim 2 recites the method for restricting use of a clipboard application in a multi-application computing environment in claim 1 further comprising receiving a paste selection to provide the designated content to the destination application.

On page 3 of the Office Action, the Examiner asserts that Medoff discloses the above recited features of claims 2-4 in paragraphs 82-87 of Medoff. Applicant has examined paragraphs 82-87 of Medoff and submits that they are limited to disclosing methods to prevent copying and printing of web pages.

As discussed above, web pages are not analogous to designated secured document content recited in claim 2. Similarly, limiting paste operations for web pages by disabling an Internet browser's functions (Medoff, [0082], lns. 7-10, [0086], lns. 13-17) is not analogous to restricting use of a clipboard application for a selection of a secured document as recited in claim 2.

Also, at least based on their respective dependencies to claim 2, claims 3 and 4 should be found allowable, as well as for their additional respective distinguishing features.

Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw the rejections of these claims, and find them allowable over the applied reference.

Claims 5-6 and 21-22

Medoff does not determine if a file is secured based on security information

Claims 5-6 and 21-22 recite features that distinguish over the applied reference. For example, claims 5 and 21 recite the method for restricting use of a clipboard application in a multi-application computing environment in claims 1 and 20, respectively, wherein the determining operates to determine that the source file is a secured file based on security information provided by the source application.

On pages 3 and 4 of the Office Action, the Examiner asserts that Medoff discloses the above recited features of claims 5-6 and 21-22 in paragraphs 82-87 of Medoff. Applicant has examined paragraphs 82-87 of Medoff and submits that they disclose methods to prevent copying and printing of web pages and do not suggest determining if a source file is a secured file based on security information provided by the source application.

As discussed above, web pages are not analogous to the secured files recited in claims 5 and 21. Limiting printing, copying, or pasting operations for web pages by instructing an Internet browser to disable certain functions (Medoff, [0082], lns. 1-10) is not analogous to restricting use of a clipboard application after determining that a source file is a secured file based on security information provided by the source application as recited in claims 5 and 21.

Also, at least based on its dependency to claim 5, claim 6 should be found allowable, as well as for its additional respective distinguishing features. Similarly, at least based on its dependency to claim 21, claim 22 should be found allowable, as well as for its additional respective distinguishing features.

Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw the rejections of these claims, and find them allowable over the applied reference.

Claims 17-18

Medoff does not store alternate content to a clipboard application

Claims 17 and 18 recite features that distinguish over the applied reference. For example, claim 17 recites the method for restricting use of a clipboard application in a multi-application computing environment from claims 16 wherein the method further comprises storing alternate content to the clipboard application in place of the designated content when the determining determines that the source file is a secured file. Claim 18 as amended recites the method from claim 17 wherein the alternate content is one or more of blank content, predetermined content, and scrambled content.

On page 4 of the Office Action, the Examiner asserts that Medoff discloses the above recited features of claims 17 and 18 in paragraphs 82-87 of Medoff. Applicant has examined paragraphs 82-87 of Medoff and submits that they disclose methods to block unauthorized copying and printing of web pages and do not suggest storing alternate content to the clipboard application in place of secured documents such as blank, predetermined, or scrambled content as recited in claims 17 and 18. Although Medoff

may disclose sending a command to clear the clipboard and clearing the clipboard when a second Internet browser window is opened (Medoff, [0086], lns. 13-17), Medoff does not teach or suggest storing alternate content to a clipboard as recited in claims 17 and 18. Clearing a clipboard or memory as disclosed in Medoff (Medoff, [0086], lns. 8-17) is not analogous to storing alternate blank, predetermined, or scrambled content to the clipboard as recited in Applicant's claim 18.

Also, at least based on its dependency to claim 17, claim 19 should be found allowable, as well as for its additional respective distinguishing features.

Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw the rejections of these claims, and find them allowable over the applied reference.

Claims 11 and 12

Medoff does not store alternate content to a clipboard application

Claims 11 and 12 recite features that distinguish over the applied reference. For example, claim 11 recites the method for restricting use of a clipboard application in a multi-application computing environment from claims 10 wherein the preventing comprises storing the designated content to the clipboard application when the determining determines that the source file is not a secured file. Claim 12 recites the method from claim 11 wherein the method further comprises: receiving a paste selection to provide the designated content to the destination application; supplying the predetermined content from the clipboard application to the destination application in response to the paste selection when the determining determines that the source file is a

secured file; and supplying the designated content from the clipboard application to the destination application in response to the paste selection when the determining determines that the source file is not a secured file.

On page 4 of the Office Action, the Examiner asserts that Medoff discloses the above recited features of claims 11 and 12 in paragraphs 82-87 of Medoff. As discussed above, Applicant has examined paragraphs 82-87 of Medoff and submits that they disclose methods to prevent unauthorized copying and printing of web pages and do not teach or suggest storing the designated content to a clipboard application after determining that the content is from a source file that is not a secured file as recited in claims 11 and 12. The above-cited paragraphs of Medoff may disclose disabling printing and copying operations in an Internet browser (Medoff, paragraph [0084], lns. 1-5, paragraph [0085], lns 1-3), but Medoff does not teach or suggest allowing use of content by a clipboard application in a multi-application computing environment after determining that a source file is not a secured file as recited in claims 11 and 12.

Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw the rejections of these claims, and find them allowable over the applied reference.

Conclusion

All of the stated grounds of objection and rejection have been properly traversed, accommodated, or rendered moot. Applicant therefore respectfully requests that the Examiner reconsider all presently outstanding objections and rejections and that they be withdrawn. Applicant believes that a full and complete reply has been made to the

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outstanding Office Action and, as such, the present application is in condition for allowance. If the Examiner believes, for any reason, that personal communication will expedite prosecution of this application, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned at the number provided.

Prompt and favorable consideration of this Amendment and Reply is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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